

Go care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

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## SQUARE DEALS.

The National Tribune has reason to believe that all advertisers admitted to its columns are thoroughly reliable.

The rabbit-hunting season opened briskly Nov. 1, with four men killed and an unknown number injured, inside the first 24 hours. The casualties are away ahead of football.

The same kind of people that in this country are trying to scare us about Japan wanting the Philippines, in Japan are trying to scare the Japs about America wanting Korea.

Some persons are ill-naturedly pointing out that the "Democratic Party" runs better with the weight off, meaning by the same that Wm. Jennings Bryan is in Japan.

Watching the Carlisle Indians clean out the West Point football team, Prince Louis probably got a good idea of the task our army had in conquering the Wild West.

Wireless telegraphy was recently made use of to send back two stowaway boys. Another ship, 100 miles away, was asked to come by and take the boys back, which she did. Runaways of all kinds are finding the world getting harder for them.

It looks as if more than 650,000 ballots were cast in Greater New York, which is 3,000 more than were registered and entitled to vote. As the vote always falls below the registration, for obvious reasons, this seems to demonstrate the existence of wholesale frauds.

The news from Kentucky is favorable to the retirement of Senator Blackburn. The committee which has in charge the canvass of Judge Thomas H. Paynter, who is a candidate for the Senatorial toga, says that it has secured pledges from 81 out of 110 Democratic votes in the Legislature. This means that the machine headed by Gov. Beckham has absolute control of the State.

Difficulties have so multiplied in the way of Mayor Dunne's municipal ownership that he has now lost his right-hand man, Clarence Darrow, his special legal counsel, upon whose advice he has been acting. Darrow says that municipal ownership must now halt until after the Spring election, and the tone of his letter of resignation implies a doubt whether anything can be accomplished then.

The marines of the flagship Maine entertained those of the British ship Drake at a rathskeller in New York. The British toasted the President, the Americans the King, and then under the shadow of the two flags everybody drank to everybody and everything on both sides of the Atlantic, and there was an unanimous agreement that the only real fighting men afloat were Americans and British, with all the rest Dagoes, "Rooshians" and slob.

The millions piled up from the sale of high-priced quinine to the agitated people of the United States are now being dissipated through the courts. The late William Weightman, manufacturing chemist, became many times a millionaire by the manufacture and sale of quinine, and at his death devised his entire estate, valued at \$60,000,000, to his only living child, Mrs. Weightman Walker, cutting out his grandchildren, who are now contesting the will on the ground of undue influence.

In Louisville, Paul Barth, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, was elected by about 2,500 plurality, but the Fusion managers announce that they will contest the election, owing to gross frauds and irregularities. In 14 precincts the ballot boxes were confiscated by the Democratic workers before the returns were made, and an opportunity was thus taken to stuff them. In other precincts thugs and repeaters, abetted by policemen, prevented lawful voters from voting, and voting their own tickets freely.

The American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, which has been in session in Washington, declined to take any action on the railroad rate question, its committee saying frankly: "We believe it is too big a question for any board or body of men to deal with. A relief in one direction would be an injustice in some other part of the country. The bill now before Congress does not deal effectively with the real evil nor does it provide for the exercise of safeguards to a dangerous power. In our opinion the bill has a tendency to tremendously increase the power of the Government at Washington." An attempt was made to discuss this declaration, but though it seemed to meet with the approval of a clear majority of the meeting, it was laid on the table and the Convention decided to keep its hands off.

### THE ELECTIONS.

The results of the elections filled with surprise those who had prepared themselves for great surprises. That is, few of the surprises were in the direction anticipated. Nobody had predicted, or even thought likely, most of the things that happened. If anything came out just as anybody planned we are yet to hear of it.

To begin with, Massachusetts, which last year elected a Democratic Governor, while giving Roosevelt a sweeping majority, was by many expected to repeat the protest against the "Stand-Patters," as this was the interpretation put upon Gov. Douglas's election. The Tariff Revisionists were unusually active and confident, but Curtis Guild, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by 25,000 majority. The vote for Eben S. Draper, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, fell far below 25,000, and he pulled through by barely 1,396 plurality. Even this is denied by the Democrats, who have demanded a recount. The Revisionists claim that they made their main fight upon him, because of his conspicuousness as a Stand-Patter. The rest of the Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging around 20,000, but the Democrats made a gain of three in the Senate and one in the House.

In Rhode Island, where it was believed that the Republicans stood to lose, on account of failure to amend the Constitution, and other local causes, the Republican candidate for Governor was re-elected by a majority of 4,342, a gain of 3,488. The Republicans have 33 Senators to four Democrats, and 60 Representatives to 10 Democrats. The constitutional amendments were defeated, and the Republicans gained a substantial victory in electing the Mayor of Providence for the first time in 11 years. They also defeated the Democratic Mayor and Boss of Newport for re-election. In the other cities Democratic Mayors were elected.

In New York the complete returns showed the following vote on Mayor:

	Borough.	Ivins.	McClellan.
Manhattan	.....	149,978	123,584
Brooklyn	.....	62,154	68,799
Queens	.....	7,115	13,187
Richmond	.....	4,494	6,128
Totals	.....	133,114	222,683

McClellan over Hearst, 4,128.

District-Attorney Jerome received a plurality of 16,255. The announcement of the result on Mayor was instantly met by a fierce denunciation of the methods by which it was secured. It was vehemently declared that Tammany, after innumerable outrages at the polls, and being defeated in spite of these, had stolen sufficient ballots to show the majority for McClellan. Mr. Hearst began a legal fight for his side by securing an order from the court commanding the Police Commissioner to immediately deliver the ballot boxes to the Bureau of Elections. Mr. Hearst also applied to the Governor of New York for the use of the armories in which to store the boxes, and for details from the National Guard to keep watch over them. The Governor declined to issue such an order, as being outside his authority, and not warranted by any facts brought to his notice.

Mr. Hearst announced his intention of carrying the matter to the Supreme Court of New York, declaring that he had evidence against 1,000 Election Inspectors, and that 30,000 men who went to the polls to vote for him found that their names had been voted already. Excitement in New York is still running high, with the mass of people in all grades of society strongly sympathizing with Mr. Hearst, not from any love for him, but in disgust at Tammany. Mr. Ivins, the Republican candidate, who made such a brilliant canvass, in spite of the opposition of his party machine, has announced his belief in Hearst's election, and will give him legal assistance. Most of the illegal voting is alleged to have occurred in Boss Murphy's districts, on the East Side. No one takes seriously Hearst's claim that 30,000 men were prevented from voting for him, but it is altogether likely that he received several thousand more legal votes than McClellan.

The present legal opinion seems to be that there is no record possible of the straight ballots deposited in the sealed boxes. This is according to a decision written and handed down by Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, in which he said that the courts could open the boxes and direct their contents to be examined, but could not permit a recount. The only possibility of a recount is in the boxes in which the "protested" and "void" ballots were deposited. These may be re-examined by a mandamus of the court and the court will listen to arguments over each ticket as to whether it shall be counted or not.

Owing to the smallness of the majority and the cases of intimidation which can be proved there are hopes that McClellan's majority may be overcome. On the other hand, the McClellan men claim that in an investigation of this kind the pot will find the kettle equally black, and Mr. Hearst will suffer just as much from protested ballots and proved cases of intimidation as Mr. McClellan. Public opinion is strongly behind Mr. Hearst. Not that it is desired to see him in the Mayor's chair, because McClellan would be preferable as the city's executive, but because clean and fair elections are of much more importance even than honest administration of the city's affairs.

The result of the election has been the severest blow that Tammany has ever received. If it had not been for the cunning tactics which stampeded the Republican voters and brought thousands of them over to the support of McClellan he would have been snowed under hopelessly. If the Odell machine had not been so distasteful to many Republicans, and if the machine had given the Republican candidate the support that it should, he would have been elected by a very heavy majority. Mr. McClellan owes his election wholly to Republican votes, and it was shown that Tammany was powerless to elect anybody. There has been a vast increase of foreigners who are very discontented over the dominance of the Irish element in Tammany, and eager for any opportunity to overthrow it. Tammany made the light of its life to retain its old commanding influence, but it was signally beaten everywhere. It is no longer a name to conjure with.

### THE VERY DECISIVE VICTORY OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY JEROME SHOWS THAT THE PEOPLE CAN DO WHEN THEY RISE IN THEIR MIGHT AND TAKE MATTERS IN THEIR OWN HANDS. JEROME WAS FOUGHT BY THE BOSSES OF BOTH PARTIES, BUT HE WON THE CLEANEST AND MOST INDISPUTABLE MAJORITY OF ANYBODY.

Incidentally C. F. Murphy, who has been the dreaded boss in New York, and McCarren, who has ruled despotically over Brooklyn, were overthrown, and their power broken, if not destroyed.

In New Jersey the people took matters in their own hands to the discomfiture of the bosses on both sides, and were surprisingly victorious everywhere. Among the signal victories were the election of Colby as State Senator and the re-election of Fagan as Mayor of Jersey City. These were Republicans, but not in favor with the bosses. The State went Republican by 25,000 majority, and the Legislature is strongly Republican.

The contest in Philadelphia almost rose to the proportions of a civil war in the collisions between the partisans of the regular Republican and the Municipal Reform tickets. Two men were actually killed and a very large number more or less seriously wounded. It was the bitterest, hardest-fought and most sensational election ever held in Philadelphia, and resulted in a complete overthrow of the Penrose-Durham-McNichol organization. The entire Reform ticket was elected by a majority circling around 55,000. In the State, the candidate of the Democratic and Prohibition Parties, was elected State Treasurer by a majority of about 85,000, and John B. Head, candidate for Superior Judge, was also elected by a similar majority. The remainder of the Republican State ticket was elected. The Pennsylvania Legislature is, however, overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, and the City Council of Philadelphia remains unanimously Republican.

Not the least of the surprises was the result in Maryland. Senator A. P. Gorman, who has been regarded all over the country as one of the very shrewdest of Democratic managers, had staked his political future upon carrying Maryland and adopting the Poe Amendment. The effect of this amendment would have been to eliminate the negro vote entirely and allow the Gorman machine to virtually dictate who of the white men should vote. This aroused the antagonism of the Anti-Gorman Democrats, but the Republican managers made little effort in opposition. The people generally were aroused, however, and in this State as elsewhere showed their independence of the party machines. The Poe Amendment was overwhelmingly defeated, a majority of 23,000 being counted against it. It is believed that this is the final overthrow of Senator Gorman, as everywhere through the State his particular adherents fared badly and were generally defeated by significant majorities. The next Senate of Maryland will have 18 Democrats, eight Republicans and one Fusion Democrat. In the House the Republicans will have 47, the Democrats 51 and Independents three, so that the Democrats have lost control of the Legislature on any purely partisan matter.

In Virginia the Republican candidate for Governor made an unusually vigorous and effective canvass. The negroes have been strongly offended and refused to take any part in the election. The Democrats carried the State by the small plurality of 20,000, while the Republicans gained several seats in the Legislature.

In Ohio Gov. Herrick, the Republican candidate for re-election, was defeated by Patton for Governor by a plurality of 41,500. Gen. Harris, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is probably elected by a plurality of 27,000, with the other Republican candidates on the State ticket successful by pluralities ranging up to 41,000. The Democrats claim to have elected a majority of the Legislature, but Chairman Dick claims that the Republicans have elected 62 out of the 121 members of the House with 15 yet to be heard from, and that up to the end of the week had elected 15 Senators to 15 Democratic Senators, with two districts yet to be heard from. Columns of "explanations" are being printed in the papers as to why this occurred. There are countless theories and an equal divergence of views as to the exact value of this or that "element" or dissatisfaction in the defeat of Herrick.

In Chicago the Republicans swept the board, electing every one of their candidates by comfortable margins.

Nebraska was swept by the Republicans with a majority double that of two years ago.

In San Francisco the Union Labor ticket was elected from first to last by pluralities running from 4,970 to 11,500. An ordinance increasing the retail liquor license from \$84 to \$500 was defeated by a majority of 2,391. The completeness of the Union Labor victory astonished everyone.

### EXPENSES OF INSURANCE.

The investigations into the insurance business are giving the people a very great deal, but none too much, education upon the important question of insurance. In the testimony of John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, it develops that the smaller companies are managed much more safely and economically than the larger ones. In his own company and in the New York and Equitable Companies the ratio of expense to the total income for 1904 was 20 per cent, while in the smaller companies the ratio ran down as low as 13 or 14 per cent. The ratio of expense to the amount paid policy-holders of his company was 49 per cent, with the same for the New York Life and 42 per cent for the Equitable, while in some of the smaller companies it was as low as 29 per cent and 30 per cent. The business seems to be exceedingly profitable for those who are managing it. In 1887 the Metropolitan Company had a surplus of \$863,392, while at the end of 1904 it was \$14,825,741, and the premiums had increased in the same time from \$6,618,767 to \$50,908,924. In 1904 the Metropolitan made \$5,031,925, from the habit of policy-holders of surrendering their policies after they have run a year. This was particularly true of industrial policies.

### NEEDS OF THE ARMY.

The report of Gen. G. H. Burton, Inspector-General, U. S. A., has much in it for thought. He severely criticizes the absenteeism of Captains from their commands, and says that out of 298 companies and troops 155 Captains were absent, which necessarily made to the detriment of discipline. He strongly recommends the restoration of the canteen, and says that if the exchange were to furnish the soldier with light beer under the supervision of the commandant officers it would undoubtedly bring about greater contentment and minimize desertion.

Another suggestion is startling in its novelty. He says that 25 per cent of all the desertions occur in the first three months of the soldier's service, and suggests that the first enlistment be for three months, under a contract reserving to the Government all pay above \$5 a month. If at the end of three months the recruit wants to continue his service he can be regularly sworn in and receive the back pay due him, while if he does not like the job he can retire and forfeit his back pay.

The difficulty that we see about this is that the first three months of his service are always the most unhappy ones for a recruit. After that time he is likely to settle down into his new position, and be contented with it. The strange surroundings at first are hard to accommodate oneself to, and bring about discontent, homesickness and a longing for freedom.

Gen. Burton says that the efficiency of the Army is high and the conditions generally very satisfactory. He thinks that the coast artillery would be increased from the field artillery, and that more attention should be paid to night attacks and bayonet charges, profiting by the lessons of the war in Manchuria.

If the General will study the lessons of the Oriental war from the reports of those who actually participated in it, and not from the accounts of imaginative correspondents, he will find that in reality the bayonet has been proved to be much more useless than ever, and particularly the old-fashioned bayonet. The knife-bayonet, such as is carried by the marines, is undoubtedly a valuable portion of the soldier's equipment, as it is a very handy tool about camp and for trenching. It has all the moral effect, whatever that may be, of any bayonet. The old-fashioned bayonet, such as was carried during the war of the rebellion, is a fraud and a failure in every respect.

Gen. Burton wants to add to the Staff establishment at Washington by the addition of Chiefs of Infantry and Cavalry, with the rank of Brigadier-General, as has been done with the artillery. He deprecates the separation of so many officers from their commands for various kinds of duty, and does not think highly of the education of the militia officers at service schools. There is a lack of commissioned officers in the Ordnance Department.

### ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY.

The tinkers in the War and Navy Departments who are constantly changing the organization of the Army and Navy, with little wisdom and discretion, and apparently changing for the sake of change, are very wearisome. In reorganizing the Navy they abolished the Engineer Corps and made all line officers subject to detail as Engineer officers, the same as for other duties. The intention was to reduce the Engineers to the class of enlisted men, and get rid of the annoying assumption that the Engineer officers were just as good as the Line officers. This has worked very badly from the start, as every sensible man saw that it would, and the frightful disaster to the Bennington, which was mainly due to putting a green young Line officer in charge of the engine-room, has brought the folly of the change to a culmination. It is now recognized by everyone, in and out of the Navy, that, no matter what the pretensions of the Line officers to moral and intellectual superiority, the man who has charge of the engines of a great battleship is second only in importance to the man who commands her. In fact, he is equal in importance to him. All of a warship's expensive gunnery and highly-trained crews are of no use and effect unless her engines are managed with equal courage and skill. The management of the engines is not something that can be sufficiently taught at Annapolis. It is something which cannot be acquired except by special mechanical aptitude and long experience, and there is nothing in a Line officer's duties on the deck of a ship that fits him for comprehending and controlling the powerful and complicated machinery of her motive power.

Congress will undoubtedly take this important subject up at its next session, and do something radical toward the restoration of the Engineer branch of the Navy.

In his annual report Rear-Admiral Rae, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, devotes much time to the discussion of the subject, and what he says has attracted general attention. He says that the Government has been unable to secure competent men for the engine-rooms of war vessels, but he does not say that this is because men competent for these duties refuse to enlist in the Navy for a term of years, to be held socially and intellectually inferior to the Line officers. This, however, is the truth. Admiral Rae says that the fault lies with the failure to give the younger officers adequate training for engine-room duties. He recommends that a much more elaborate system of training be adopted for these younger officers, and that engine-room duty be specialized as other duties are. It is not believed that Congress will entertain the Admiral's recommendations very favorably, but will more likely insist upon restoring the old Engineer branch, which worked satisfactorily. That is, competent engineers will be attracted to the service by being given a commission which will put them exactly on the same footing with the Line officers, with the same quarters and privileges, and the same opportunities for promotion to the highest grades. Nothing less than this will supply this vital need of the Navy with men competent to handle the motive power of the great and costly war-engines which we are putting afloat.

Havana is having a visitation of yellow fever, to keep her keyed up against any relapse toward the old Spanish conditions.

### THE PLAYGROUND CITY.

One of the most valuable of real reforms of late years is that which has introduced the public playgrounds into the cities. We did not have anything like the clamor over this reform that there has been over many others, but its results have been undeniable and astonishing. New York City has scattered through its five Boroughs 157 parks, large and small, with a total area of 7,223 acres and an estimated value of \$375,000,000. In the larger of these parks there are places set apart for all manner of healthy athletics. Baseball, football, basketball, tennis, golf, cricket, croquet, archery, lacrosse, polo, rowing, swimming, running, skating and driving are all encouraged. It is believed that New York has done more in this direction than any other city in the world. It has 11 specially equipped playgrounds in operation in Manhattan Borough, four in Brooklyn and others in the smaller Boroughs. They are doing a magnificent work in giving poor children good physical constitutions and training and in reclaiming them from the evil influences of the street.

The first of these playgrounds was opened about eight years ago in William H. Seward Park, at Canal and Jefferson streets, by the Outdoor Recreation League. The good results immediately attained led to the institution of similar playgrounds in convenient parts of the city, special attention being paid to those in the congested tenement districts. It is believed that the Tompkins Square Park is the best of its kind in the world. Under the shade of trees there is an outdoor gymnasium with all the appurtenances of such an institution. In each of these playground parks there have been organized baseball teams, basketball teams, tennis teams and track teams, among which there is a keen, healthy competition. The boys organize clubs of their own and take an immense pride in them. They buy their own uniforms and take the best of care of the park property, because they are instructed that it is their own and must be cared for.

On the lower East Side the park is in the center of the worst of the tenement-house districts, and the boys there were being brought up under all the evil influences of the street. Their ideas of fun were derived from trashy publications, and led mainly to small thievery and incessant fighting among the different gangs. They were petty robbers, not because of a criminal instinct, but because the literature they read made such operations "smart." At the first opening of the parks these gangs were simply uncontrollable. They had no idea of freedom except permission to smash things as they pleased, and rules and regulations received no respect unless there was a club behind them. By tact and kindness they were soon led to better things, and the formation of teams instead of gangs waked up all their pride. They had to practice, subject themselves to discipline in order to win games from the teams in other parks, and this brought them to a realizing sense of the value of order, law and subordination. The same class of boys that a little while ago spent their time in brawling, fighting and robbing push-coats now go into the parks and work like slaves to put and keep their grounds in order and fit them for a contest with some other team. Many of the toughest boys are now engaged in learning trades, studying professions and otherwise fitting themselves to be good citizens.

The girls have received equal attention. Their playgrounds are separated from those of the boys, and they have games and sports suited to them. In some of the older parks the development has proceeded so far that a park is put under the entire control of the boys, who, with the advice and supervision of the Athletic Superintendent, hold conventions and establish a regular city government, with departments of street-cleaning, police, athletics, etc. They frame their own ordinances and enforce them, precisely as a city government does. The Mayor of one park, elected at a general election, Aug. 16, is a bright lad of 17, who took the regular official oath, in which he promised good government and every effort to make the park a model playground, and has so far splendidly kept his word.

### THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL.

Gen. Louis Wagner, the Treasurer of the Committee to erect a memorial at Washington, D. C., to Benjamin F. Stephenson, the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, reports:

Editor National Tribune: You will be pleased to know that the sum of \$16,967.95, to which should be added the balance to the credit of the Grant Memorial Fund, \$2,718.14; making a total to the credit of the Stephenson Memorial of \$19,686.09.

Since the report was presented at Denver, the Departments of Connecticut and Michigan have each pledged to pay their Boston pledges in full; California and Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and Indiana are still unpaid. In addition to these have received one contribution of \$2,500, two of \$500 each, two of \$200 each, three of \$100 each, two of \$50 each and 32 for smaller amounts making a total of \$5,971.75.

Other contributions are as follows:

Louis Wagner, Treasurer.  
It is the intention of the Committee, of which Comrade Charles A. Parkridge, of Chicago, is Chairman, to make the monument to Stephenson, in addition to a monument to the Grand Army of the Republic, and it will be the only monument to that Order in the National Capital. It is expected that it will be an erection of the greatest credit both to Dr. Stephenson and to our noble Order. The other members of the Committee are John McElroy, James Tanner and Thomas S. Hopkins. The major part of the work of collection has been done by Comrade Louis Wagner, Past Commander-in-Chief, who has had remarkable success in securing contributions.

The President has informed a delegation of Oklahoma citizens that he would recommend in his forthcoming message single Statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The delegation expressed their satisfaction with this, and urged that the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic be left to the determination of the people, who were better acquainted with the Indians than Congress.

### Out of the hurly-burly of the elections from the Atlantic to the Pacific will come hope and comfort for the veterans. For years the party bosses have been so confident of their strength that they have ignored the veterans, and were only with difficulty at any time restrained from taking away from them offices, positions and employments in favor of the younger "workers" in the party. The elections have called, indirectly, a decided halt in these proceedings. The party managers have learned by a severe lesson that they are not invincible and that their boasted machines are things of frailty whenever the people choose to rise in their might and smash them. The first result of this will be a reorganization of the party upon different lines, and the discrediting of those who have had nothing but machine methods. Everybody recognizes now that the true foundation of any party must be principle, and that the party can never get away from this with any safety. The next step in this reasoning is that the veterans, the old wheel-horses of the party, represent unfailingly and unswervingly the principles of the party, and, therefore, every reorganization must begin with them. They are the grenadiers upon whom the regimental line must always be formed and who will give direction to the march.

Gov. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, gave an after-election surprise by issuing a proclamation calling for an extra session of the Legislature to consider reform measures. The matters which will be presented to the extra session for consideration will be seven in number.

The first is to enable adjoining cities to unite and save the burden of maintaining separate Governments.

The second is to increase the interest paid by banks, etc., on State moneys and to provide proper penalties for those who misappropriate the funds.

The third is to reappoint the State for members of the Legislature.

The fourth is to provide for personal registration of voters.

The fifth is to revise the laws for the government of cities of the first class.

The sixth relates to erection of County bridges, and the seventh to the abolition of fees in the offices of Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Insurance Commissioner, substituting salaries therefor.

Even the Indian Territory shares in the general prosperity. There are now 460 manufacturing establishments in the Indian Territory, which produced last year \$7,347,306 worth of products, whereas five years ago there were only 176 factories, which produced \$2,623,248 worth.

### PERSONAL.

James A. Lawrence, Co. A, 77th N. Y. Volunteer, Neb., is visiting Washington. Comrade Lawrence lost his right leg at Petersburg.

Capt. L. J. Cutter, of Marietta, O., and the Adjutant of Buell Post, 178, Department of Ohio, who have been the successful proprietor of the St. James Hotel, of that city, for eight years, has sold the hotel to Mr. J. C. Buck, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and gave possession at once. The Captain retires from the hotel business with the good wishes of his friends, who are legion, and will devote his entire time to his home, but will be made to that and other interests which he represents.

Mr. J. C. Buck, the new proprietor, is a son of a veteran, his father having served throughout the war in Co. E, 14th W. Va., and was once severely wounded.

Nov. 7, Dr. John C. Hancock issued a bulletin in regard to the condition of ex-Speaker David B. Henderson, in which he said that there is no particular change in his condition. He has been slightly delirious at times, but is different from heretofore, and death is not imminent unless a hemorrhage develops.

Embassador Whitehead Reid has sent the contribution to the McKinley Memorial Endowment Fund in the shape of a draft for \$1,000 to Justice William R. Day, the President of the United States. It is proposed to raise \$50,000, and plans will be made to that end Nov. 18, when the trustees will meet at Canton, Ohio, to lay the cornerstone of the monument.

Capt. D. S. Coverdale, an old resident of Dubuque, Cal., and a prominent character in the town where he held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, died suddenly of heart failure Oct. 25. He was born in Lapeer County, Mich., and came to California, where he entered the army as a private in the famous 2d Minn. He served in the regiment until the close of the war, and remained in the service as Captain of the company in the 2d Minn. He was wounded in the right thigh, and was on the field of battle without anything to eat for three days. He escaped being taken prisoner by crawling on his hands and one knee. At Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain he commanded the company, and when he was obliged to walk with a cane, he belonged to Gen. Hurlbut Post, of Bakersfield, Cal.

Theodore D. Pond, Sergeant, Co. K, 21st Conn., Past Commander, McGregor Post, 27 Brooklyn, Conn., is visiting his brother, Col. Pond, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Washington, since 1862. Comrade Pond intends visiting some of the old battlefields.

Col. T. J. Jackson, of Newton, Kan., Chief-of-Staff of Commander Coney, Department of Kansas, G. A. R., was killed at Kansas City, Mo., when he attempted to board a train. Comrade Jackson was well known throughout the Department and highly regarded.

Commander P. H. Coney, of the Department of Kansas, G. A. R., has issued a very feeling special order upon the death of Past Department Commander Henry C. Loomis, who died at Winfield, Oct. 14, 1904, in consequence of a heart attack. In consequence of the loss of amputation of his wounded leg. All the Posts and chapters in the Department are directed to be draped and the Post colors put in mourning. The Department took place Oct. 18, with the Department Commander and staff and a large number of comrades present to pay the last tribute to the departed veteran.

Capt. David A. Murphy, Superintendent of Construction, United States Public Buildings, has been in charge of the work on the new Post Office Building at Mayville, Ky. It is a fine structure, which has been nearly completed and transferred to the custody of the Postmaster. In relieving Capt. Murphy the Supervising Superintendent officially approved of all that had been done upon his leaving Mayville for home with a great number of presents and complimentary resolutions from the Board of Trade.

### Co. B, 24 N. Y. H. A.

The 29th Annual Reunion of Co. B, 24 N. Y. H. A., was held at Norwich, N. Y., with some dozen comrades and families and children present. A fine dinner was served, and the election N. S. Donaldson was elected President; Frank M. Earle, Vice President; and T. H. Musson, Secretary and Treasurer.

### The 2d Colo. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: I saw in The National Tribune of Sept. 25 an inquiry made by C. F. Havens about the 2d Colo. Cav. You say that it was formed by consolidating the 2d and 3d. Now, I was in the 2d Colo. Cav. in the service as infantry in 1862; served as such until the Winter of 1863, when its members were given horses at Benton Barracks, Mo. The remainder of the 2d Colo. was then attached to the 2d Colo., and went from there to Kansas City, Mo., and fought bushwhackers until Price made his last raid. We fought him from the Big Blue to the Arkansas River, where we let him go South in peace. If the C. F. Havens who made the inquiry about the 2d Colo. is the one who belonged to my company (E), I would be glad to hear from him.—Frank Lusher, Lago, Idaho.

To give the official record of the 2d Colo. Cav. in full would be to begin with the 1st Colo., which was a 10-company regiment, organized at Denver City and Camp Weld from Aug. 26 to Dec. 14, 1862. The 1st Colo. was then transferred to the 2d Colo. and was changed to 1st Colo. Cav. Nov. 1, 1862. Cos. C and D of the 2d Colo., which were organized at Nevada, Denver, from Sept. 1 to 10, 1862, were assigned to this regiment as Cos. L and M. The regiment was finally consolidated with the 1st Colo. and the 3d Colo. and the whole term of service was from Sept. 2 to Dec. 1, 1862. The 2d Colo. was organized at Fort Garland, Central City, Fort Lyons and Denver from Dec. 14, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1862. The 2d Colo. was then transferred to the 1st Colo. and was changed to 1st Colo. Cav. Nov. 1, 1862. Cos. C and D of the 2d Colo., which were organized at Nevada, Denver, from Sept. 1 to 10, 1862, were assigned to this regiment as Cos. L and M. The regiment was finally consolidated with the 1st Colo. and the 3d Colo. and the whole term of service was from Sept. 2 to Dec. 1, 1862. The 2d Colo. was organized at Fort Garland, Central City, Fort Lyons and Denver from Dec. 14, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1862. The 2d Colo. was then transferred to the 1st Colo. and was changed to 1st Colo. Cav. Nov. 1, 1862. Cos. C and D of the 2d Colo., which were organized at Nevada, Denver, from Sept. 1 to 10, 1862, were assigned to this regiment as Cos. L and M. The regiment was finally consolidated with the 1st Colo. and the 3d Colo. and the whole term of service was from Sept. 2 to Dec. 1, 1862. The 2d Colo. was organized at Fort Garland, Central City, Fort Lyons and Denver from Dec. 14, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1862. The 2d Colo. was then transferred to the 1st Colo. and was changed to 1st Colo. Cav. Nov. 1, 1862.